

La Soufriere erupts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, (R). — Soufriere Volcano on the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe erupted today after rumbling for several weeks, according to the U.S. geological survey.

The survey said some scientists on the mountain were slightly hurt by a blast from the volcano.

The survey said two of its scientists working about halfway up the volcano described the eruption as very large. They said it triggered lava flows around the lip of the crater. Clouds of ash billowed into the air.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Price: 50 fils

Kuwaiti paper feels punch of clampdown measures

KUWAIT, Aug. 30, (R). — The pro-Palestinian newspaper Al Watan was closed down for a month today in the first official action following the Emir of Kuwait's clampdown on press and parliament.

The suspension of Al Watan was seen by observers as evidence that the government was determined to curb what it sees as the undisciplined activity of the Kuwaiti press, usually among the most outspoken in the Arab World.

Kuwait's Arab-language newspapers have recently appeared to be taking over the role played by Beirut newspapers before the civil war in Lebanon, each speaking for a different Middle East power.

The Emir, Sheikh Sabah Al Salim Al Sabah, yesterday announced new press controls and dissolved the national assembly — the last elected assembly in the Gulf.

The Kuwaiti ruler accused the 64 assembly deputies of having "exploited democracy and frozen most legislation in order to achieve private gain."

The often-fractious assembly had embarrassed the government by repeatedly calling for punitive

action against Arab states which at one time or another appeared antagonistic to the Palestinians.

The Emir yesterday also suspended part of the constitution requiring assembly elections soon.

The Ministry of Information said Al Watan had published a supplement yesterday covering the political developments without obtaining official permission.

The new press law allows the government to revoke a newspaper's licence or to suspend its publication if its policies are found to be against the national interest or to be serving the interests of foreign powers.

Kuwait's five Arabic newspapers today reacted cautiously to the Emir's moves. All refrained from commenting on the press powers.

The premier, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad, today worked on forming a new government to run Kuwait without the National Assembly.

The premier had resigned yesterday because he said the assembly had obstructed his 19-month-old government's programmes.

But the Emir later asked him to [Continued on page 6]

Austrians view Israeli jet

TEL AVIV, Aug. 30, (R). — Austrian Defence Minister Karl Luetgendorf spent today discussing the Israeli-made Kfir (lion cub) jet fighter with its manufacturers, the Israeli Aircraft Industries (IAI).

General Luetgendorf has arrived in Israel with six members of the Austrian parliament for talks with IAI and Defence Ministry officials on the possible purchase of 24 Kfir fighter aircraft.

The visitors are due to dine with Defence Minister Shimon Peres this evening and will watch the aircraft in flight tests at an army airfield tomorrow.

The Kfir, a development of the French Mirage, is one of four alternatives under consideration as replacements for Austria's small force of subsonic Swedish Saab 105E fighters.

Other planes under study are the French Mirage, the Saab Viggen and the American Northrop Tiger. All are believed to cost more than the Israeli fighter.



BUYER MEETS SELLER — Israeli Defence Minister Peres (right) greets visiting Austrian Defence Minister Luetgendorf at Ben Gurion Airport Monday, upon the arrival of the Austrian minister on an arms buying trip. (AP wirephoto).

Barre Government firms up sagging French franc

PARIS, Aug. 30, (Agencies). — The French franc made a strong recovery today as France's new Prime Minister, economist Raymond Barre, got down to work on an anti-inflation plan ordered by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

In the first day of foreign exchange trading here since the Barre Government was installed on Friday, the franc gained more than three times against the U.S. dollar and firmed against most other leading currencies.

Dealers said it closed this afternoon at 4.922 to the dollar compared with a rate of 4.948 at Friday's close.

Mr. Barre was to hold a strategy session at the Elysee Palace later today with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, who has told his new premier to make the recovery of the franc and the fight against inflation his chief objectives.

The premier, who has taken on the Finance Ministry post himself, is expected to propose a stiffer austerity programme than the several days of rolling strikes on package envisaged by outgoing Finance Minister Jean-Pierre Fourcade.

With inflation running at an estimated 12 per cent this year and the franc sliding to its lowest level in nearly three years, Mr. Fourcade had been hinting at a programme designed to limit both wage and price increases to 10 per cent next year.

The French currency also firmed up against the Deutsche mark, at 1.951 against previous 1.962, and against the Swiss franc which was worth 1.988 compared with Friday's 1.999.

Sterling was quoted at 8.73 francs against 8.77 before the weekend.

The franc's recovery was among the chief features of trading on the Frankfurt market today. It attained 0.5130 marks against Friday's 0.50985.

Meanwhile, the big annual back-to-work ("la rentrée") got underway in France today as the new government girded its loins to beat inflation.

Returning holidaymakers face the several days of rolling strikes on the railways, with a climax expected on Friday.

[Continued on page 6]



RANGERS ALL — President Ford (centre) joins several retired Forest Rangers for lunch at Yellowstone National Park, Montana, after giving a speech at Old Faithful geyser Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

Opening salvos are fired in Ford-Carter battle

NEW YORK, Aug. 30, (AFP). — The Ford and Carter campaigns have reached preliminary agreement on three 75-minute televised debates, to begin in the third week of September, Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter announced today.

In a television interview, the former Georgia governor said the debates would be of a general nature, as he had wanted. President Gerald Ford, the Republican candidate, had proposed four debates, with the first to be held before Sept. 10, based on the specific areas of national defence, domestic policy, foreign policy and the economy.

In Mr. Carter's view, "if President Ford can go in, briefed on just one narrow subject with a whole sheaf of documents and memorised statements, I think that would remove a great deal of the debate aspect."

At Yellowstone National Park, in his opening campaign speech for the presidential election in November, President Ford said this weekend that he intended to put to Congress a bill aimed at doubling in 10 years the amount of space allocated to national parks, reserves and public beaches.

Part of a \$200 million outlay will be spent on laying gardens and parks in urban centres, he said.

Mr. Ford said that the theme of his campaign will be peace both at home and abroad.

Saying that the best way of assuring peace at home was by improving the quality of life of Americans, Mr. Ford announced a six-point programme providing for:

- New job opportunities in the private industry sector;
- Improving the conditions for accession to property;
- Establishment of an insurance system against illness at a price accessible to all;
- A new programme to combat crime;
- The development of educational facilities;
- Improvement of leisure facilities.

Mr. Carter, in a retort, charged that Mr. Ford's statements could "only be seen as an attempt to cover up eight years of Republican mismanagement of our nation's park system."

The president's wife Betty also entered the campaign fray over the weekend, branding the Democratic ticket a "strange combination," and saying she expected a "very tough campaign."

The First Lady declared herself "surprised" at the naming of Kansas Senator Robert Dole as Mr. Ford's running mate, saying she would have preferred Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.

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Arab League to meet Saturday

Lebanese rightists form unified command under Bechir Gemayel

BEIRUT, Aug. 30, (Agencies). — The meeting of Arab League foreign ministers scheduled to be held in Cairo Wednesday has been put back to Saturday, Arab League headquarters announced in Cairo today. The postponement was at the request of some Arab countries, League sources said. Lebanon's rightwing forces have meanwhile placed under a unified command with Phalangist military chief Bechir Gemayel named as commander, it was announced here today. The command will comprise the main Christian-rightwing forces currently operating: the Phalangists, the National Liberal Party, the Guardians of the Cedars, and the Maronite League's Tanzim Unit.

The loyalist army serving under head of state Suleiman Franjeh however will not come under the new command.

The formation was announced by Mr. Gemayel himself after a meeting with leaders of the other three groups. He said it was aimed at assuring the "liberation of the whole of Lebanese territory." At the same time he appealed to other fighting units to join this command.

The broadcasting station of the Phalangist Party today quoted its leader, Mr. Pierre Gemayel, as saying that Palestinian or leftwing

S. African blacks call for new stay-away from work

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Aug. 30, (R). — Workers in black townships in this southern coastal city have been urged to stay away from work on Wednesday in a protest similar to one which touched off bloody fighting in Soweto last week, police said today.

A police spokesman said the strike call had been made by "intimidators" but warned that police would be out in force to stop any efforts to halt workers from going to their jobs.

A three-day strike in the Soweto township near Johannesburg last week led to fighting in which at least 41 people were killed.

Authorities said 16 people had been shot by police and the rest had died in fighting between Zulus who wanted to work and militant students trying to enforce the strike call.

The Port Elizabeth police chief, Brigadier P.G. Jordan, said today his men would make sure that no workers would be forced to stay at home on Wednesday.

At least 33 people died in Port Elizabeth during rioting two weeks ago.

Police said today that six blacks had been killed in Soweto during the weekend — two of them by police.

Teargas was used to disperse a crowd of blacks stoning cars in Soweto today, but no injuries were reported.

NOTICE TO ALL ADVERTISING AGENCIES IN AMMAN

Due to the increasing number of advertisements in the JORDAN TIMES, and in order to better serve our clients, the following decisions have been taken.

- Regarding full page and half page advertisements, a space reservation has to be made at least three days in advance.
- Any such reserved space will not be subject to any kind of cancellation.
- Our advertisement department is in a position to carry out the necessary designs for all advertisements handed to it and will assume full responsibility in this respect, for an extra charge. A specific price list for such matters can be obtained from our department.
- Regarding the everyday advertisements such as house to let or car for sale etc., the Jordan Times reserves the right to adjourn such ads if they are not handed in by 6 p.m. at the most the day prior to insertion.

The JORDAN TIMES seizes this opportunity to thank all advertising agencies for their co-operation and assures them of every possible assistance required in order to keep our newspaper at the highest standard of efficiency.

JORDAN TIMES ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT (Tel. 67171-9)

Advertising Manager Y. E. ANDRAWIS

هكذا من الاصل

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

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Juma'a Hamad, Suleiman Arar, Mohammad Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed

Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor: Mohammad Amad Rami G. Khouri Jenab Tutunji

Editorial and Advertising Offices:

JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

Seek to be good

One must commend the Ministry of Culture and Information for its decision, announced by Minister Abu Odeh this weekend, to set up a Directorate of Development Information Training. The idea is a fine and necessary one, and the concern of the government that obviously lies behind such a move is equally heartening. If this directorate is set up as planned, and if it actually fulfills its envisioned role of improving the implementation of information policies in Jordan, particularly in relation to the on-going developmental process, then it shall earn the appreciation, praise and thanks of every Jordanian. One has to hope that this will all take place as planned, and one adds a special note of acclaim for those people in the government whose wisdom and foresight were driving forces behind this decision.

Being in and of the press, we would like to offer a few suggestions relative to the establishment of the information directorate, in the altogether benevolent spirit that any new agency in the information field cannot but benefit from the accumulated knowledge, experience and, no doubt, mistakes the existing institutions of the press.

It would be fruitful, we think, that this new directorate seek in large part to break new ground in the evolution of journalism in the Arab World. Looking around the Middle East, in a cursory glance will show that, unfortunately, in our region, the traditions of 20th century Arab journalism are not much founded upon aspirations of professionalism, but rather on the quest for personal stature, wealth and prominence. Its spirit still holds today throughout the Middle East, and it is one of the realities of life in the field of journalism. Related to this one also notices that the traditions of Middle Eastern journalism are not clearly built upon the work of the reporter, but rather around the polemicist-race-recount. This is in direct contrast to the growth of the European and American press, and is largely due to the socio-political realities of this part of the world. Voltaire, one thinks, would have been at home in Middle East journalism, and would be today.

The third obvious factor about most of the press in the Middle East is its consistent inability to recruit people to whom a job assumed is little more than a regular source of a monthly income. The result, when this happens on a large scale throughout the printed press, radio and television, is to nurture the journalism of mediocrity and professional lassitude. When the process of daily journalism — the vital process of informing entire nations of what is going on in their countries, their regions and their planet — gets institutionalised within the routines of state bureaucracies, the inevitable result is institutionalised mediocrity. When this is grafted upon the historical additions of the Middle Eastern press, the sum total is uninspiring journalism, ineffective information systems and complete dissemination of vital news; and, in states where the press is directly charged with relating to the citizenry the accomplishments, successes and aspirations of the government, the added result is a breakdown in the important process of two-way communications by which the citizenry is enlightened and the bond between the citizen and the state is tightened.

These are some of the things we think the new information directorate should seek to avoid. The idea of linking a system of professional information cadres to the implementation of Jordan's development plans is sound, and realistic. These people who are to be trained, however, must be infused with a desire to attain standards of journalistic professionalism that are not, by and large, the order of the day at this time. On one level, this means paying attention to fundamental rules of journalism such as accuracy, thoroughness, honesty, timeliness, depth, fairness and sincerity. On another level, the journalistic ethos of this new directorate must have an added dimension — a spirit, or perhaps, as H. L. Mencken called it, a ferocity — that would drive them to excel in the manner of those who carry out a mission, and not those who simply wade through job.

Because this information directorate is being set up from scratch, it should be able to avoid the innate lethargy that seems to be the hallmark of the bureaucratic institutions of any government in any country in the world.

We would be sad to see this information directorate turn to another large office full of uninspired pencil-pushers and paper shufflers. It is too important an idea to let lapse into the anonymous haze of dullardry that seems to envelop many of the institutions throughout the Middle East that mistake the quantity of their personnel for the quality of their product. The information directorate must be a model of competence and efficiency. The idea behind it is excellent. Its execution could be at least that.

Transport team leaves for West Germany

AMMAN. — A delegation from the Jordanian-Syrian Overland Transport Company left here Monday for West Germany to take delivery of the first batch of 75 transport vehicles the company had ordered from that country.

The first batch of 75 vehicles will be put in operation to transport passengers between Syria and Jordan as well as on internal routes in the two countries.

The delegation is led by the Jordanian Minister of Transport Ali Hindawi, who is also Director-General of the Jordanian-Syrian Overland Transport Company.

The company is expected to receive the remainder of its order by February 1977. It consists of 368 transport vehicles, 243 diesel engines, truck trailers, and refrigerator trucks.

Bedouin study issued

AMMAN. — A study outlining the customs, way of life, and traditions of the bedouins was issued here on Monday.

Sponsored by the National Planning Council, its author, Mr. Ahmad Oueidi Al Abbadi, spent five years collecting and compiling the necessary information for this work.

Khotan sworn in as ambassador

AMMAN. — Mr. Jamal Khotan, Monday was sworn in as ambassador at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The swearing in ceremony was held at the Royal Hashemite Court in the presence of His Majesty King Hussein and was attended by the Chief of the Royal Cabinet Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf and the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim.

Jordan, Syria to ease border formalities

DAMASCUS. — Syrian Prime Minister Abdul Rahman Khleifawi Monday received the Jordanian Minister of the Interior Suleiman Arar and the accompanying delegation. Discussions centred on the talks which the Jordanian and Syrian Ministers of the Interior had held Sunday noon at Deraa, relevant to easing up border formalities to facilitate movement of persons between Syria and Jordan.

The Syrian Minister of the Interior Adnan Dabbagh had, earlier

on Monday, received Mr. Arar and reviewed with him the means to bolster cooperation between their two ministries.

The two ministers had met on Sunday noon at Deraa to discuss means to reduce formalities for all travellers via the Ramtha/Deraa border post.

A joint communique issued after the meeting stressed the need to facilitate travel between the two countries. A follow-up committee was formed to implement the resolutions taken.

The communique called for the unification of laws and regulations and uniforms for security personnel in the two countries.

Mr. Sulayman Arar returned here tonight, concluding his two day official visit to Syria.

National Briefs

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Monday received the South Korean ambassador to Jordan and the United Arab Emirates charge d'affaires in Amman.

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday delegated Jordan's ambassador in Washington to represent him at the opening ceremony of the Third World Centre for Economic and Social Studies, to be inaugurated in Mexico on September 14.

● AMMAN. — The Council of Ministers Sunday appointed Mr. Mohammad Said Abu Nuwar as undersecretary of the Ministry of Culture and Information to replace Mr. Diauddin Rifai who has retired from public service.

● AMMAN. — The Council of Ministers Sunday appointed Mr. Salah Abu Zeid Jordan's ambassador to the United Kingdom. Previously, Mr. Abu Zeid had held the position of press attache, to His Majesty King Hussein.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim Sunday received the non-resident Indian ambassador to Jordan.

Housing problems discussed

AMMAN. — The Federation of the Cooperative Housing Societies Monday held a meeting here to review the problems which it faces in the implementation of its housing policies and to discuss measures to enable the federation to start effective construction of housing units for its members.

The federation includes nine cooperative housing societies with a total of 1,000 members.

The meeting was presided over by the Chairman of the Jordanian Cooperative Society (JCO) Marwan Doudine and attended by its acting Deputy Director-General Jamal Obaidat.

The meeting approved the preparation of a memorandum outlining the relations between the federation, the Housing Bank, and the Housing Corporation, Mr. Obaidat said. This will serve, he added, to delineate the work of each so that no duplication occurs during the

implementation of housing policies.

This memorandum will be sent to the appropriate authorities for approval to enable the federation to start its work, he added.

Economic team back from Morocco

AMMAN. — The Minister of Finance Salem Massa'deh and the Governor of the Central Bank Dr. Said Nabulsi Sunday evening returned here at the end of a ten-day visit to Morocco. The two officials discussed means to boost bilateral economic relations during their stay.

Specific economic measures will soon be adopted by the two countries to prepare the ground for an economic agreement between them. Mr. Massa'deh said following his arrival.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "The Requisite Conference," Al Dustour Monday said that in his press conference in Cairo Sunday, the Secretary-General of the Arab League, Mahmoud Riad, took up several points with a bearing on the success of an Arab summit to end the bloodshed in Lebanon.

1. To leave Lebanon until the situation leads to partition would entail the laceration of that country.
2. An all-Arab agreement to cope with the deteriorating situation in Lebanon is a cardinal condition for the success of the conference.
3. The agreement of both President Suleiman Franjeh and Premier Rashid Karami to the convening of the summit would be a step towards Lebanese detente.
4. All Arab countries ought to take part in the conference, at the top leadership level, so that the conference's decisions may be binding.
5. The summit should concentrate only on the Lebanese crisis and try to reach full agreement.

Al Dustour thinks that if the Arab foreign ministers, during their meeting in Cairo next Saturday in which they will discuss the secretary-general's report and fix a time and venue for the summit, should take a serious view of Mr. Riad's ideas, and explain them to their respective governments, the summit conference would then be able to adopt definite resolutions to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon.


Turning to U.S. congressional opposition to the Sidewinder missiles deal with Saudi Arabia, Al Rai says now that Congress's story with Jordan is over its story with Saudi Arabia has begun; it would seem that America's friendship has moved from the stage of being a liability to its friends to

that of being a calamity for them.

The paper says people in Washington realise that the arms race in the Middle East is the result of the continued Israeli military occupation of Arab territory and its constant threat to the peace of the region; and that it is also the result of Washington's continued support for Israeli aggression through U.S. loans, arms and aid. Yet the people in Washington are moralising about the maintenance of the balance of arms in the Middle East.

"American friendship was a liability, and now it has become a calamity. The friends of America used to feel embarrassment, but now they feel shame," Al Rai states.

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What's Going On

A film entitled "Zarathan," on Tel Sayediyeh in the Jordan Valley. 6:00 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	588.0	594.0
French franc	67.1	67.4
Swiss franc	134.0	134.4
German mark	131.5	131.9
Iraqi dinar	957.0	957.0
Syrian pound	81.4	81.7
Egyptian pound	462.0	483.0
Lebanese pound	103.9	104.6
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	83.9

CINEMA RAINBOW WHO KILLED THE PROSECUTOR AND WHY?

starring Lou Castel Pou Loncar 3.30 p.m. - 6 p.m. - 8.30 p.m.

Television

Channel 3 & 6:	Channel 6:
5.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
5.05 Religious talk	7.45 Varieties
5.25 Cartoons	8.30 Some mothers do have them
5.50 Ramadan riddle	9.00 Living tomorrow
6.00 Arabic programme	9.10 Main chance
8.00 News in Arabic	10.00 News in English
Channel 3:	10.15 Switch (on both channels)
7.30 Arabic songs	
8.30 Arabic series	
9.30 Reportage	

Amman Airport

Departures:	Arrivals:
8.30 Baghdad (IA)	7.30 Baghdad (IA)
9.30 Rome	8.25 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
10.00 Cairo	8.30 Bangkok, Bahrain
10.15 Kuwait (KAC)	9.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.00 Geneva, Brussels, Amsterdam	11.20 Aleppo, Damascus (SA)
12.00 Aqaba (SA)	14.05 Aqaba (SA)
14.45 Damascus (SA)	16.40 Paris
18.00 Dubai	16.45 Cairo
19.00 Bahrain, Bangkok	17.30 Copenhagen, Vienna
19.30 Abu Dhabi, Karachi	17.35 Frankfurt
20.00 Jeddah	18.00 Casablanca, Madrid, Athens
20.30 Cairo	18.15 Amsterdam, Athens (KLM)
21.00 Kuwait	18.15 Rome
22.55 Doha, Muscat	18.15 London
	01.00 Dubai

Market Prices

Apples (golden): 100-130	Apples (starkent): 100-160	Apples (local): 100-120
Bell pepper: 60-80	Bananas: 170-200	Cauliflower: 170-200
Cabbages: 90-120	Carrots: 40-60	Cucumbers (small): 120-160
Cucumbers (large): 50-80	Raddish: 60-90	Eggplant (small): 70-90
Eggplant (large): 20-40	Figs: 100-140	Green beans: 180-220
Garlic (dry) (large): 300-360	Grapes (green): 90-120	Grapes (black): 70-100
Hot pepper: 200-240	Lemon (yellow): 140-170	Lemon (green): 110-140
Marrow (small): 80-110	Marrow (regular): 70-100	Muskmelon: 100-120
Orange: 100-130	Onion (dry) imported: 100-120	Onion (white): 40-65
Okra (red): 200-240	Okra (green): 180-220	Potatoes (local): 100-130
Peaches (large): 200-260	Pears (large): 250-300	Pears (small): 120-160
Tomatoes: 80-120	Spinach: 25-45	Water melon (large): 70
Water melon (small): 40	Wild cucumbers (small): 60-80	

Radio

(On 856 KHZ)
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 News reel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.05 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Melody time
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favorites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Walking the folkways
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
6.30 Special feature
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 News reel
7.30 Sign off

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In Northern Ireland Women of both sides unite for peace

BELFAST, Aug. 30, (R). — Racked by seven years of guerrilla and sectarian warfare, Catholic and Protestant mothers in Northern Ireland have banded together in a growing movement for peace.

But despite the publicity given to the women's campaign to get the gunmen and bombers off the streets and to the scores of thousands of women who have staged peace rallies in bomb-battered Belfast, it remains to be seen whether the campaign will be any more successful than previous abortive ones.

The main hope is that the latest manifestation of mothers' might will put heavy pressure on the rival Catholic and Protestant political parties to stop squabbling and produce some acceptable formula for partnership government of the troubled British-run province.

The yearning for peace is impressive. But past experience testifies to the fragility of peace moves. Over the years they have been wrecked by eruptions of violence which have set the divided communities at each other's throats again.

The latest women-for-peace movement began earlier this month in a wave of emotion and resentment

after the deaths of three children in the Irish Republican Army (IRA) stronghold of Andersonstown in west Belfast.

They died when the IRA driver of a fleeing car was shot dead by British troops and the car crashed into the children and their mother, who was seriously injured.

Anti-violence demonstrations were immediately organised by two Catholic women, 32-year-old housewife Betty Williams, and Miss Mairead Corrigan, an aunt of the dead children who went on television to express her family's grief.

The first demonstration brought out nearly 10,000 women in Catholic Andersonstown to pray publicly for peace. The second, a week later in a park in a mixed Protestant-Catholic area, was twice as big, and the third major rally Saturday was held in the staunchly Protestant Shankill road area into which thousands of Catholics ventured for the first time since the troubles erupted in 1969.

These demonstrations, supported by politicians, churchmen, civic leaders, and trade unionists, have now sparked across the border into the Irish republic where the Lord Mayor of Dublin and civic leaders in other towns are organising rallies in support of the nor-

thern women's initiative. But predictably it has come under fire from extremists on both sides of the religious gulf who see it as a sell-out of their cause.

The provisional IRA, fighting to drive the British out of Northern Ireland, denounced the two women as traitors and stooges in a British propaganda exercise.

From the other extreme the militant Protestant Telegraph, owned by the Reverend Ian Paisley, called the peace movement "spurious" and said it was priest-inspired and insincere.

Undeterred, the two women are pressing ahead with plans for a series of peace rallies throughout the country in a desperate effort to help end the conflict which has already caused more than 1,600 deaths in the province, 46 in the Irish republic, and 61 in mainland Britain.

Despite the extremists' opposition the peace movement has been gaining momentum. Mrs. Williams, who has two children, confidently told reporters: "This time we have a peace campaign that is going to work. At the moment we are just a little bit of a thorn in the flesh of all men of violence, but we are going to be a tree-trunk right up their noses."

A whistle may get a rapist caught

HONG KONG, Aug. 30 (AFP). — Some Chinese girls in Hong Kong are wearing a whistle chain round the neck not as a new ornamental fad but as a novel precaution against rape.

This crime has been occurring with unsettling frequency and so far this year there have been 47 known cases. Sociologists believe, however many more cases have not been reported to the police because of the reluctance of women to publicise their shame.

In this feeling Chinese women are not different from their European counterparts. But for them the shame is heightened by deep-rooted social values and family attitudes which regard the loss of chastity, even unwillingly, as a terrible disgrace.

Indeed a girl's chastity is regarded by Chinese families as a sacred thing and the only valid path to marriage for, however liberal they may be in their own behaviour, the majority of Chinese men still insist on virgin brides.

Rapists, mostly young men, are attacking not only girls but children too. Last month a five-year-old Chinese girl was raped and murdered and her body thrown in-

to a rubbish bin. Prior to that other children had been sexually molested.

The assaulters catch their prey on elevators, stairways and, with increasing frequency, in lavatories.

Several office girls have been trapped in the toilets of commercial buildings during working hours. Some of the rapists wear a stocking mask.

Typists and other girls now go to rest rooms in twos or threes. Sometimes they get a male office colleague to wait outside as an added security.

Those who wear or carry a whistle hope that by blowing on it they can raise an alarm in time.

Some rapists have a more sinister purpose than just the immediate attack. They are gangsters who make friends with unsuspecting girls, gain their confidence, lure them to a quiet place, and then attack them.

After this they terrorise the demoralised girls and make them work as call girls or in music parlours where sex is sold in any form.

There are in Hong Kong some

80 of these gang-controlled music parlours where there are periodically bloody fights between rival gangs. Three or four parlours have been set on fire by angry gangsters seeking revenge.

The number of these vice dens is shrinking because of daily police harassment and a shortage of girls not all of whom are rape victims.

Many are former factory girls who take to vice because of the quick and easy money or who are driven into it by domineering, idle boyfriends.

Some girls have told police they work in these places with the knowledge of their parents or husbands who live on their earnings.

It is also known that some men who compel their wives to be prostitutes even go out to solicit clients for them.

Police do not prosecute the girls they round up in raids on vice dens. On the contrary they treat them kindly and refer them to social welfare and counselling services in the hope that they will of their own accord return to factories or choose some other profession.



AT THE THIRD STROKE..... it will be 22.56 precisely. Accurate to within 5.5 seconds per year — or one minute after ten years continuous running — is the claim for this commercial Quartz digital chronometer invented and produced in Britain and believed to be the only one of its type in the world. The chronometer, which has no mechanical or moving parts, has a quartz crystal sealed in a temperature controlled environment which has been successfully tested from below zero to plus 45 degrees. C. Constructed for mounting onto a deckhead, bulkhead, console or desk, the chronometer is 278 mm long and is especially suitable for ships or aircraft.

Zulu chief accusations anger S. African police

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 30, (AFP). — South African Police Minister Jimmy Kruger last night described Zulu leader Gatsha Buthelezi's allegations of police instigation behind last week's Soweto violence as "incredible".

Mr. Kruger, who was being interviewed on the National Radio (SABC), had earlier suggested to the Johannesburg Sunday Express that Chief Buthelezi's allegations ought not to be published.

The suggestion was made in a front page article yesterday which carried the Zulu leader's statement in full.

"Police spent long hours trying to defend people and their property in Soweto, and I feel very hurt that at this stage the police should find that people are accusing them of things that are very unsubstantiated."

"One wonders why what was said has been said at this stage and why it has been given the publicity it got. There is a possibility it was done to put the police in a bad light," Mr. Kruger told the interviewer.

Asked if the reports were for consumption abroad, Mr. Kruger said the allegations of Chief Buthelezi would be looked into by the commission of inquiry examining the South African unrest.

Mr. Kruger said that of 744 pe-

ople in police detention who had been directly concerned with the riots, most would be brought to trial or released.

Last week he said that 77 people were being held under the new Internal Security Act under which a person can be held indefinitely without being charged or brought to trial.

"These people—who were in some way connected with the Black Power or Black Consciousness movements, which to me are synonymous,—have acted against the state," he said last night.

Mr. Kruger reiterated that he would be meeting with the urban black leaders during the week to discuss grievances. He added that he would not name them because they were split into two camps.

There were the Black Power supporters whose ideology and actions were such that they left no accommodation whatsoever for the white man: "In those circumstances, I see no point whatsoever in speaking to them," he said.

The other faction had a measure of good will and were prepared to talk to whites: "I believe it is essential at this stage that we seek people of goodwill, both black and white, and have talks with them," Mr. Kruger said. "I am excluding the Black Power people because they have excluded us."

Only Greeks will vote in 1st Cyprus election since Turkish invasion

NICOSIA, Aug. 30, (AFP). — Greek-Cypriot elections for 35 seats in the house of representatives will be held on September 5th for the first time since Turkey invaded Cyprus in the summer of 1974.

Eighty-one candidates are currently canvassing for votes, 70 of whom belong to the island's four largest parties, the United Party with 26 candidates, the Progressive Front, the Akel (Communist) Party, and the socialists.

The eleven other candidates are independents. For the first time since the island's independence, the country's Turkish-Cypriot minority will not take part in the elections, no Turkish-Cypriot candidates having presented themselves.

Nominally, legislative power in Cyprus is exercised by the house of representatives of 50 members, 15 of whom are elected by the Turkish community, but on February 13, 1975, the Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş announced formation of a federated

Turkish state within the republic.

Persons displaced by the summer of 1974 will vote the same polls as the general population, but their votes will be counted separately.

Meanwhile, the United Party and the socialists, the island's strongest parties, are waging a fierce campaign to obtain a parliamentary majority.

Observers note that if the allies perform well, their aim to the Akel Party—one of the best communist groupings in the world—would assure them the presidency of the house, would have direct bearing on government's policy towards Turkish community.

The head of the United Party, Glafkos Clerides, leader of Greek-Cypriot delegation in inter-community talks and former president of the house, favors concessions to the Turkish servers note.

France's new F.M. could have been journalist

PARIS, Aug. 30, (AFP). — His friends call him affectionately "Little Louis" and add "Little Louis is a tough one". They are all agreed that Louis de Guiringaud, France's new foreign minister is a man of character.

Slim, of average build, with lively eyes, 65-year-old Mr. De Guiringaud has thinning white hair. He was due to retire at the end of the year from his post as the country's permanent Representative at the United Nations in New York.

He had hesitated between journalism and diplomacy before choosing the latter as his career. The events of 1936, with the arrival in power of France's Popular Front government, the entry of Hitler

into the Rhineland and the war in Spain, persuaded him to sit the Foreign Affairs examination and he was accepted into service in 1938.

After being dismissed by Vichy government he rejoined the government in 1942 and fought in the Italian and French campaigns.

He knows his new minister's diplomats well from their years between 1963 and 1968 as Inspector General of the diplomatic and consular corps.

He is believed to hold ideas on reforms for the ministry and is taking up his new post at the very moment that reform of the French diplomatic service is under discussion.

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S. wants monetary accord for protection of dollar

BYO, Aug. 30, (AFP). — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has made it the immediate objective of its monetary policy to conclude a new international agreement regarding a joint declaration along the same exchange float system.

A nation is entitled to intervene in the foreign exchange market at need in order to prevent or ease wild fluctuations of the currency of that nation, according to the IMF and Rambouillet provisions.

It is on the foregoing ground that Japan has undertaken to refuse the U.S. criticism of unduly low yen rate, namely to prevent or ease wild fluctuations of the yen.

The problem remains, however, that what exactly is a state of wild fluctuations. On this point the IMF guidelines are vague but under a revised agreement there a monitoring mechanism over exchange fluctuations is to be provided.

Meanwhile various nations are carrying out exchange market interventions arbitrarily and the United States is calling the situation a unilaterally-managed float system.

Since various nations are using the dollar as the intervening currency the United States cannot manage its own currency by itself. Hence its anxiety to safeguard the dollar against "unilateral management."



At Britain's Patents Office the modern miracle of a computer data bank systematically registers the details of an institution that has become a familiar feature of everyday life — the symbols known as trade marks. This year is the centenary in Britain of that New Year's Day in 1876 when a small group of representatives jostled for the privilege of becoming the first to register their marks under the new trade mark law — introduced to protect both the public and trader against misuse of trade marks. In the event the honour went to the brewers, Bass and Company, whose red triangle mark is still used by the successors of the original company today. Since then over one million trade marks have been filed and there are now 250,000 'live' trade marks on the register.

U.S. agencies confirm reports that Taiwan reprocesses nuclear fuel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30, (AFP). — American intelligence agencies have confirmed that Taiwan is secretly reprocessing radioactive fuel into materials that could be used for making nuclear bombs, a high American official said here yesterday.

The official described this as "undesirable" but added: "I don't think you can conclude that they're making a bomb."

He asked not to be identified. A report that Taiwan was secretly reprocessing fuel in its nuclear reactors was published by the Washington Post yesterday.

The official said later that contracts between Taiwan and the U.S. over the supply of nuclear reactors and fuel did not forbid the reprocessing of fissionable material for peaceful purposes.

The contracts would only be violated if there was "clear proof" that they (the Taiwanese) were using nuclear materials to manufacture weapons, the American official stressed.

The official added that the American Energy Research and Development Agency's arms control and disarmament agency had been receiving reports on reprocessing of fuel for the past six months but that the Americans had not yet discussed the question with Taiwan.

Spokesman for the two American agencies refused to confirm or deny the reports.

Four large American nuclear reactors were exported to Taiwan in 1972 and 1974 as part of a programme designed to generate half of Taiwan's electrical power from nuclear sources by 1985.

A request for two more reactors is at present being studied by American officials.

ECONOSCOPE

By Jawad Ahmad

Time a Crucial Factor of Production

If one follows the recent literature on Arab economics, one will find that many articles usually start with the following cliché: "After the oil crisis of 1973, the chemistry of Arab economics underwent a great change..." This column will not be an exception.

After the oil crisis of 1973, Arab economics underwent a great change. Huge transfers from the rest of the world to the Arab world in return for oil created a series of economic waves which have troubled the calm sea.

Although the size of transfers remitted to the Arab world do not constitute more than 0.5 per cent of the GNPs of Western countries, the reaction was violent. The developed countries threatened to use every weapon in their arsenals to reduce their reliance on Arab-based sources of energy.

The most notable weapons which have been put into effect are two; first raising the prices of goods and services imported by Arabs from these countries, and second, employing modern technology to find alternatives for oil.

The first has already caused price levels in Arab countries to soar up to unprecedented levels. Although oil-exporting countries are absorbing inflation by occasional oil-price push-ups, non-oil Arab countries are faced with more immense difficulties. Inter-Arab oil is somehow alleviating the problem.

However, Arabs cannot underestimate the possibility of losing their wealth should an alternative source of energy be discovered. It might take the industrialised countries a quarter-of-a-century to do it, but then it could

take less than that.

Fearful of the possible loss and of wasting this golden opportunity, Arabs have mounted a phenomenal development drive in order to race against time. Over seven Arab countries are now adopting five-year plans. The largest is that of Saudi Arabia, expected to cost around \$174 billion, and the smallest is Jordan's, expected to cost \$2.4 billion.

Time is crucial, but it is a very critical asset. If plans are to be implemented in haste and in large doses, there is the fear that unmanageable errors might be committed.

To try to build massive structures over a short period of time could create supply bottlenecks, aggravate inflation, and cause a great waste.

Yet on the other hand, unless speedy development is adopted, the whole opportunity may be lost.

There must be a happy solution for this two-horn dilemma. Arabs must seek hard to find it or their wealth might not be that good a blessing after all.

A serious revision of priorities must take place. The insistence on massive constructions which might be induced by demonstration-effect is quite harmful in the medium-run. The attempt to do all at one time may prove to be extremely wrong. Arabs must devote some time to thinking and reconsideration. This way they will guarantee that time is used most efficiently.

Time is a unique source. It is limited, cannot be made up once lost, and its flexibility is very narrow; i.e. it cannot be replaced by other sources. Time is a beast, if we do not overcome it, it will overcome us.

Jane's navy reference reports

Big ship shopping for Libya

LONDON, Aug. 30, (R) — Libya has forecast a big programme of naval purchases from the Soviet Union and Iran is leading a great naval build-up in the oil-rich Gulf, according to the 1976-77 edition of "Jane's Fighting Ships" published today.

Captain John Moore, the editor of this standard reference work of world navies, stated in his foreword that Libya had forecast "a bonanza period" with the Soviet Union.

But there were doubts over the full extent of Libya's naval programme which included buying four missile corvettes from Italy, 10 missile crafts from France and could include 24 "Osas" class and a number of "Foxtrot" submarines from the Soviet Union.

There were also reports of planned purchases of French submarines. Ships like these could make the Libyan navy a powerful force in the area abutting on the Sicilian narrows, Captain Moore declared.

Turning to Iran, the Jane's editor said that this country's naval programme suggested a resolve by the rulers of the Gulf states to ensure free passage in their own enclosed and congested waters.

Captain Moore said that Saudi Arabia, faced with protection problems in both the Red Sea and the Gulf and with the same threat of a throttle being placed on the straits of Bab Al Mandab by the Soviet Union, had embarked on a major naval expansion with the assistance of the United States.

Within the Gulf her neighbours Oman, Sharjah, Ras Al Khaima, Dubai Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Bahrain, & Kuwait were all aware of possible threats to their coastline and to their increasing tanker tonnage.

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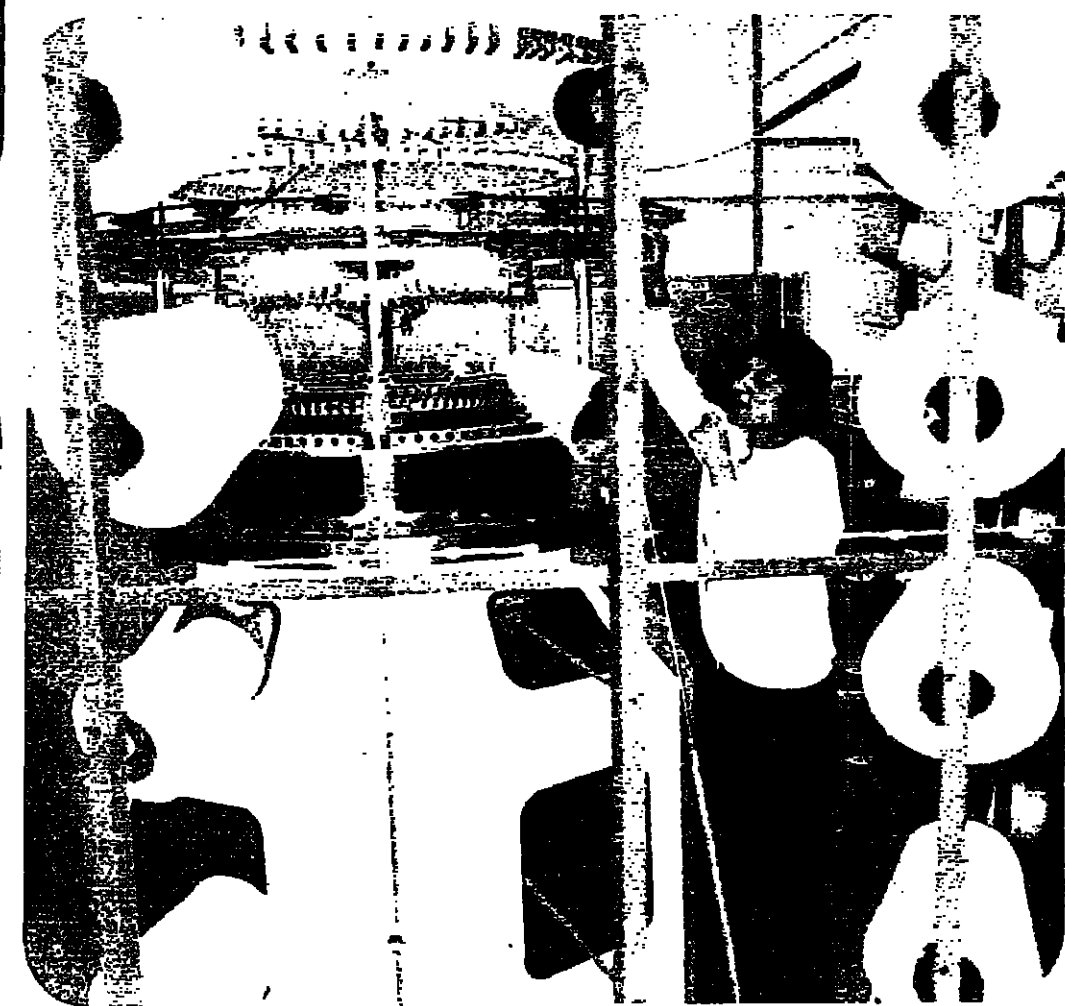
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New York City area schoolboys battle at goal in one of the fastest growing sports in America — soccer!

U.S. space shuttle project advances: next step regular passenger services?

WASHINGTON, D.C. (IPS). —

In the film "2001: A Space Odyssey," scientists with business on the moon board a Pan American space liner and make the flight as casually as today's businessmen take the Eastern Airlines shuttle between Washington and New York. U.S. airlines may never offer trips into space, but NASA is well on the way towards achieving regular space flight, pointing toward the day when craft will shuttle men and materials between earth and orbiting space stations.

The agency is assembling the first reusable spaceship, and has begun to train astronauts to fly the new space shuttle, which will be ready to go into orbit in 1979.

The basic concept of the shuttle has changed little since the \$5,250 million project was approved by President Nixon in 1972. The plan calls for five airplane-like orbiters that can fly up to 100 missions without major overhaul, and the aim is to mount some 60 missions a year. The first of the 36 metre-long delta-winged ships now being assembled at Rockwell International in Palmdale, California, is about the size of a conventional DC-9 passenger jet, but double the weight. It will lift a payload of 29,250 kilograms in a cavernous cargo bay big enough to hold two of the fighter planes that flew from the decks of World War II aircraft carriers. This capacity, and the fact that the shuttle is reusable, should make the orbiter quite economical by space-age standards. On Apollo missions, it cost \$600 to lift each pound of payload into space. The cost with the shuttle is estimated to be only \$160.

The shuttle was also designed to be comfortable. Its spacious three-level cabin will provide ample room for seven, including pilot and co-pilot, to move around in shirtsleeve comfort in an earthlike pressure and atmosphere. It also contains enough amenities to shelter any sex barriers to space travel. "We've been asked if we would be able to fly women," said one NASA official. "The last guy who said no got fired."

Should a mission run into trouble, the shuttle has some unique rescue equipment. Stranded or disabled crewmen will be transferred to a rescue shuttle in pressurised 83-centimetre diameter spheres of Neoprene-coated nylon. The transfer will be made either on a clothesline-and-pulley system or by a crane-like device operated by pressure-suited, space-walking astronauts from one of the ships.

Launching the shuttle should be relatively easy. Fastened piggy-back style to two 44-metre boosters and a 46-metre tank of liquid propellant, the ship will lift off from Cape Canaveral. After separation, the solid fuel boosters will be parachuted back into the ocean, to be picked up and reused. The liquid-propellant tank, jettisoned after sending the shuttle into orbit, will not be reused.

From the moment of leaving orbit to touchdown, landings can be automated; all the crew will have to do is sit tight as the computer brings the shuttle in. But should something go wrong that would require the pilot to take over, the

trip home could be tricky. The shuttle is designed to descend towards its final glide path at an angle of 24 degrees, not the nearly flat approach followed by conventional jetliners. This means that the craft will descend from 6,000 metres to the ground in less than two minutes. It will land at about 336 kilometres per hour, some 64 kilometres per hour faster than the hottest jet fighters. Such a manoeuvre will require exquisite timing. The shuttle is designed to land with a "dead stick" — without power — which means that the pilot must set it down successfully on his first try; the ship has no capacity to go around again.

Pilots who have flown the shuttle in simulated flights say it has all the manoeuvrability of a stone. "The shuttle must have been designed by a brick mason," says Astronaut Koral Bobko. "If the wings fell off would the pilot even notice it?"

The Rockwell International and Lockheed engineers responsible for the shuttle admit that their hybrid — part spaceship, part aircraft — is tricky to fly. "It is an unforgiving aircraft," agrees test pilot Fred Jackson. "Make a mistake and it can be fatal in a very short time." But the astronauts are certain that they can handle the shuttle, and Milton Silveira, NASA's deputy manager of the programme, is confident that the craft will be making regular flights within a few years after its initial 1979 launching. Indeed, he predicts that shuttles will be used for assembling permanent space stations by the year 1990.

Then there is soccer's physical

America will be major force in world soccer in 10 years

NEW YORK, (IPS). — The game is a favourite of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who played it as a youngster. British Prime Minister Harold Wilson remarked, "I know more about soccer than politics." And French author Albert Camus wrote, "It is to soccer that I owe my surest knowledge of the behaviour of man!"

This game, universally acclaimed as the world's number one sport, has until fairly recently been something of an orphan in the United States.

But today, soccer, or as it's known everywhere else in the world except North America, football, is probably America's fastest growing sport. There are currently about 250,000 young Americans from age seven through college playing it. In 1970 there were no more than about 50,000 actively engaged in the sport. It has, in fact, grown so fast that there is a shortage of coaches and leagues.

Thousands of youngsters improve on neighbourhood playgrounds, some helped by adults who see knowledge of the game is only slightly better than that of the kids. But, no matter, they are out there kicking away as if their lives depended on it. They have discovered soccer!

More than 40,000 boys now play organised soccer in California, up nearly 100 per cent from just five years ago. In the State of Washington, more than 20,000 youngsters are involved in a well organised programme of soccer leagues — up nearly 200 per cent from 1970. The Greater Atlanta (Georgia) Youth Soccer League, started in 1968, has grown to nearly 300 teams with about 4,000 boys — and this in what is considered a hotbed of American gridiron "football" and baseball activity. In Florida — another centre of American football and baseball action — they held the first annual Florida Youth Cup last year and drew more than 60 soccer teams from around the state.

To these rather startling statistics can be added the very substantial growth in the more traditional areas of soccer enthusiasm, such as St. Louis, Philadelphia and New York City, where ethnic minorities have kept the game alive for more than 60 years. But immigrant support for the game has never been enough. Now that this interest is spreading to the community at large, however, activity is beginning to snowball.

There are a couple of solid reasons for this, according to officials of the U.S. Soccer Football Association. First, soccer is one of the cheapest sports to organise. While equipping a high (secondary) school football (American style) player could hardly cost more were he being outfitted for a Himalayan expedition, all a soccer player needs is a shirt, shorts, socks and shoes. And, the cost of this equipment is less than half what is required for baseball. The other plus: injuries are far fewer and much less serious than in American "football."

democracy. Anyone can play. It's open to all, including many exceptional athletes unsuccessful in American football because of their average, or below average, size. They can utilise their skill, quickness and the ability to fake out an opponent in a game where brute strength and body contact are minimised.

Lamar Hunt, owner of the professional North American Soccer League team, the Dallas (Texas) Tornado, put it this way, "You don't have to be a grafter (a reference to seven-foot basketball players) or a bull (size is important in American football) to play this game."

In fact, Kyle Rote, Jr., son of a famous American football player, opted to play soccer professionally rather than follow in his father's footsteps. He is currently one of the stars of the Dallas Tornado.

The incomparable Pele, one of the world's greatest soccer players, elected to come out of retirement to play with the profession-

al New York Cosmos, and this has increased attendance dramatically. But, at bottom, it is not the Pele or the Peles who will make soccer a major American sport. It is the youngsters who are now taking up the game and will, presumably, be hooked on it for life. It is from this base — and it is an ever-broadening base — that the real support for American soccer will come.

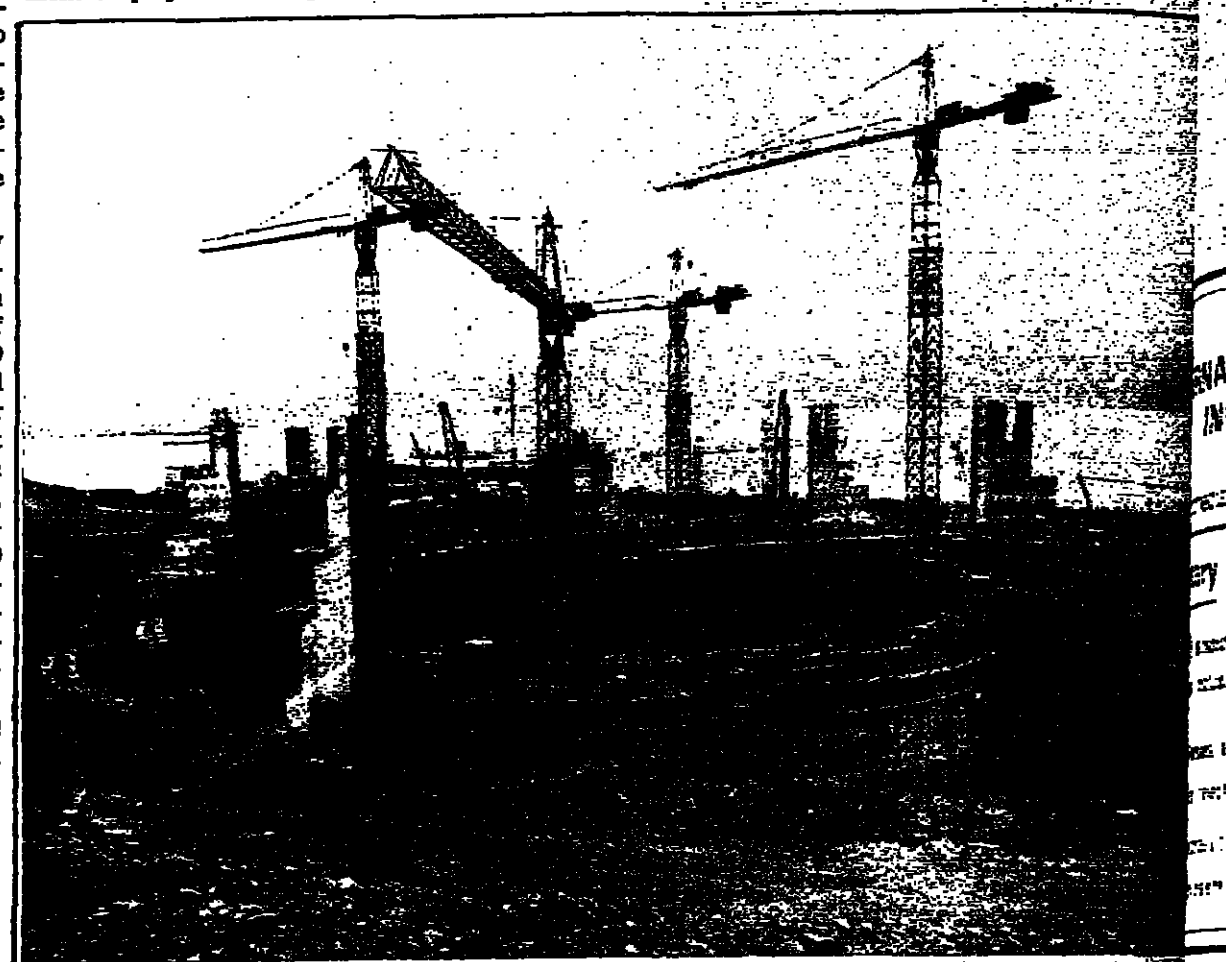
Soccer is now being played in almost 600 colleges and universities and more than 2,500 secondary schools and it is flourishing in amateur leagues organised for all age groups.

"It is the fastest growing sport in the country, and the fastest growing college and secondary school sport," claims Bill Nelson of the National Collegiate Athletic Association from his St. Louis office. For the past five years he reports an official growth of more than 30 per cent.

John Gilmore, co-owner of a sporting goods company in Fairfax, Virginia — a Washington, D.C., suburb — sells more soccer balls than any other type of ball. "No question, the sales have been unbelievable. We have more soccer customers than anything else," he says. "The kids are the great equaliser — don't have to be big or tall — boys and girls can play, and cheap to outfit a team."

Wallace Watson, a junior league commissioner for Metropolitan Washington, says that there are between 200,000 and 350,000 youngsters playing the game. The number of teams, he says, has more than doubled in the last three years.

This substantial youth interest in the sport is bound to lead to still struggling professional leagues. And once America develops world-class players with the kids can identify, there, telling how far the game has come. Phil Woosman, commissioner of the North American Soccer League, predicts that within a few years America will be a major force in world soccer.



Signs of activity in northern Scotland as the oil boom is consolidated. This massive gravity mooring, the world's largest floating concrete structure — is at the Loch Kishorn dry-dock. (LPS feature)

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3. Ruler of the Aesir
4. Rage
5. Knitting stitch
6. Found out
7. Field of study
8. Tip
9. Spread hay
10. Loiterer
11. On the go
12. Money of account of Laos
13. Youth
14. Monk's title
15. Is able
16. Needlefish
17. Radium, in chemistry
18. Algerian seaport
19. Breeze
20. Corral
21. Ornament
22. Town near Padua
23. Sidesteps
24. Malicious
25. burning
26. Aromatic
27. Gums
28. Wolfhound
29. Nonsense; slang
30. Dutch commune
31. Locust
32. Landing place of the Ark
33. Multineer
34. Historical period
35. Mother
36. Michaelmas daisy
37. Palm leaf
38. Judicial assertion
39. Arrow poisons
40. Donkey
41. Swedish coin
42. Of the Scottish lowlands
43. Ministered to
44. Form of John
45. Periphery
46. Son of Jacob
47. Our northern neighbor
48. Cottonseed
49. Narrated again
50. Amphitheaters
51. Lakme
52. Luxuriate
53. More discerning
54. Outcome
55. Fencing dummy
56. Person of great importance
57. Siamese coin
58. Refusal

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ELEMI TOD
RENDER RIA
TANAGER FUND
AVALDESIGNS
EEL SIDING
ROC LEECH
DESOLATE DRY
ACID TAN LEM
MULE EAT YEN

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN

1. Locust
2. Landing place of the Ark
3. Multineer
4. Historical period
5. Mother
6. Michaelmas daisy
7. Palm leaf
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22. Luxuriate
23. More discerning
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27. Siamese coin
28. Refusal

Par time 25 min.

AP Newsfeatures

8-31-41. Refusal

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Tonight's T.V. Features

SWITCH
BEFORE THE HOLOCAUST

The head of a secret society swindles his organisation. This results in murder and Ryan and McBride enter the scene.

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS

DR. LEAKY AND THE DAWN OF MAN
Dr. Leaky and his family undertake an expedition 327 miles from Nairobi Kenya, to search for skeletal remains of a manlike creature who may have been our earliest ancestor.

MAIN CHANCE

NO NAMES
David Main takes on two types of lawbreaker, from both extremes of the scales, when he attempts to break a wine labelling racket and to stop teenage hooligans terrorising a neighbourhood.

هكذا من الاصل

Dutch parliament rejects criminal charges against Bernhard

LAGUE, Aug. 30, (R). — The Dutch parliament today came overwhelmingly against a left-wing motion for the criminal prosecution of the disgraced Prince Bernhard for his involvement in the Lockheed bribery scandal.

Emergency televised debates of all major parties coalition government and opposition condemned the consortium with the U.S. aircraft company and fully accepted the government's conclusions that the husband had harmed the Netherlands.

The disclosures contained in a report by a commission inquiry have caused a wave of indignation in Holland similar to the Watergate affair in the United States.

Party leaders from nearly all of the political spectrum

said today they agreed with the socialist prime minister Joop den Uyl that prosecution could lead to the abdication of Queen Juliana and a constitutional crisis.

Most party leaders said they felt there were grounds for criminal prosecution, but considered this was outweighed by the vital need to maintain Holland's system of constitutional monarchy, and avoid the risk of abdication by the immensely popular queen.

Hans Wiegel, leader of the main opposition Liberal Party and normally a sharp critic of the five-party centre-left government, closed parliamentary ranks by praising the government for its honesty in publishing the whole devastating report.

Calling for national unity and political prudence, Mr. Wiegel said he agreed with Mr. den Uyl that

at the prince had been punished enough.

He pointed out that Prince Bernhard had been forced to resign from all his numerous business and military posts — including the position of inspector-general of the Dutch armed forces which he had held since end of World War Two.

He pleaded, again like most other speakers, for the 65-year-old prince to be given the chance to restore the nation's shattered trust.

The only call for prosecution came from the small anti-monarchist Socialist Party (PSP), which accused the government of applying a double standard on prosecution: one for the ordinary citizen, and the other for a member of the royal family.

Mr. Wiegel however asked the government for clarification of a brief reference in the commission report to unpublished documents saying that Lockheed also approached unidentified members of parliament to "gain support" for sales of P3C Orion reconnaissance aircraft for the navy.

It was contained in a single paragraph buried in a mass of other details in the 230-page report, which has turned into a best-seller in bookshops throughout Holland.

Mr. Wiegel said this brief reference was not enough. He demanded to know from the five-party centre-left government what attempts Lockheed made, how they were made, and which parliamentarians were involved.

Egyptian police arrest Yemeni embassy consul

Aug. 30, (R). — The South Yemen embassy in Cairo said second secretary, Mr. Seif, was arrested by Egyptian police yesterday.

A semi-official newspaper Al-Sabea said that Mr. Mohsen, who his country's consul, had deprived of his diplomatic immunity by the Egyptian foreign ministry and would be tried on charges of being involved in an assassination attempt against former Yemen Premier Moha-Ali Haitham.

Haitham leads an organisation opposed to the Aden government and lives in exile in Cairo. He was wounded in the arms and legs and killed by gunfire three weeks ago.

Mr. Seif said Mr. Seif Issa, a member of the South Yemen Air Force in Cairo, and Mr. Mohd Al Amri, a Palestinian member of the Democratic Front Liberation of Palestine, had

also been arrested, and will be brought before a military tribunal with Mr. Mohsen.

The South Yemen embassy said in a statement that the arrest of Mr. Mohsen and a dawn search of his home constituted a violation of diplomatic norms and international law.

The embassy said it had turned down an Egyptian government request that it lift Mr. Mohsen's diplomatic immunity.

It said his arrest had created "an atmosphere of undesirable provocation and terrorism."

Al Ahram said yesterday the foreign ministry had stripped Mr. Mohsen of his immunity following a request from the police.

Later the embassy said that Egyptian police had broken into the house of its first secretary Ahmed Abdo Rajieh yesterday afternoon by smashing the doors. They had insulted Mr. Rajieh and searched the house, the embassy said.

Kuwaiti paper feels punch

Continued from page 1] The new administration. Newspaper Al Qabas today informed sources as saying members of the ruling Al Sabah family were expected to join Jaber's government.

Members of the family were 14-man outgoing government. Al Qabas said one, Fawaz Sabah Al Ahmad, expected to opt out of the government.

Change in Kuwait's foreign policy was expected, however. Al Qabas said that seven members of the outgoing government expected to be replaced, including Finance Minister Abdulnasser Al Atiq and the chief government spokesman, Minister of Abdul Aziz Hussein.

Editor of a Kuwaiti weekly wrote in Abu Dhabi today that there was no justification for the dissolution of the National Assembly.

Baker Khuraibet, editor of magazine Sawt Al Khaleej, an article in the daily newspaper Al Wahda that the Kuwaiti government could have taken other steps to deal with the situation.

Asked why the government seeking to curb press freedom, what caused trouble was assembly.

iously, an order from a Kuwaiti judge was necessary for the seizure of any paper.

The decree also banned the publication here of any advertisement or statement by a foreign state or organisation unless approved by the Kuwaiti Ministry of Information.

The emir's order also suspended provisions of the constitution which would have required elections within two months of the National Assembly's dissolution.

One of the affected articles said constitutional provisions could only be suspended under a state of emergency and another limited the power of the government to amend the constitution.

The emir said that constitutional amendments would be presented to a public referendum within four years.

The prime minister, who is also Kuwait's crown prince, said in his letter of resignation that the assembly, 50 of whose 64 members are elected, had blocked legislation for lengthy periods and many measures "of vital interest to the citizens have not managed to see the light of day."

The Kuwaiti constitution dates back to 1962, the year after the country became fully independent of Britain.

The January 1975 elections here brought 25 new members into the assembly.

In a television broadcast Sunday, the emir said his heart was "dripping with pain and full of sadness for the state to which the country has sunk."



EMOTIONS — Joan Kennedy smiles away, but husband Sen. Edward Kennedy is not so happy, from the look on his face, as the Robert F. Kennedy Pro-Celebrity Tennis Tournament at the U.S. Open, N.Y. Saturday. (AP wirephoto).

Barre Government firms up franc

[Continued from page 1] Statements by trade union leaders have already indicated that austerity moves by the government will be firmly resisted.

The General Labour Confederation (CGT) has said that inflation is being used as "a pretext" for imposing austerity on wage-earners. The CGT leader Georges Seguy said: "We are obliged to note once again that it is only by struggle and action that we shall be able to defend the workers' claims."

Premier Barre is expected to begin consultations with trade union and employer organisations about a week from now.

He was thought likely to produce the broad lines of a counter-inflation programme in two or three weeks' time.

Mr. Barre has called for "collective discipline" on wages and prices, saying that the need for the economy to remain competitive implied "a temporary but equitable stabilisation of buying power."

Commentators in France tend to think the trade unions will refuse any voluntary pay curbs in the private sector. They note that, in the state companies 1976 labour deals provide for guaranteed maintenance of purchasing power and a slight increase in this for lower paid staffs.

Gandhi proposes radical constitutional changes in India

NEW DELHI, Aug. 30, (R). — The Indian government is proposing far-reaching constitutional changes, including allowing parliament to bar a wide range of "anti-national activities," under a draft bill circulated among members of parliament today.

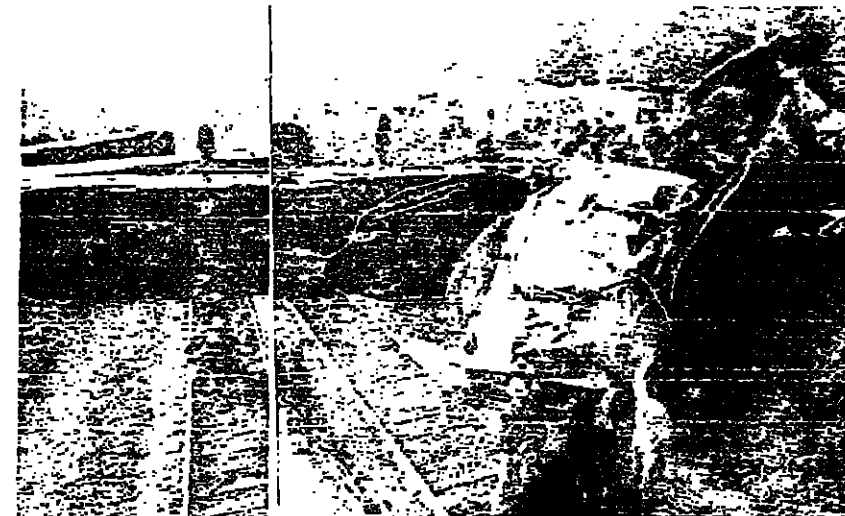
The proposals — many of which are viewed with alarm by opposition M.P.s — would also bind the president to accept the advice of a council of ministers, extend the life of parliament from five to six years and remove powers of courts to call in question any constitutional amendments.

Opposition sources termed the proposals by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government "a blueprint for dictatorship," but the government said they were necessary to achieve its goals of ending poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity.

The proposals, circulated in the name of Law Minister Hari Ram Gokhale, have not yet been formally introduced in parliament.

A bill amending the constitution has been expected for some time, but the draft proposals go much further than was anticipated by observers. They follow long cabinet meetings held last week.

The proposals on anti-national activities appear to embody many



CRASH AFTERMATH — The locomotive (right) and passenger cars of the chartered Dutch train lie on the track at Compiègne after the collision with a truck. (AP wirephoto).

Euro-collision blocks rail route

COMPIEGNE, France, Aug. 30, (R). — A holiday express packed with Dutch tourists ploughed into a crashed lorry near here today, injuring the train driver and 28 passengers, railway officials said.

The collision blocked the main Paris-Brussels line, forcing lengthy detours at the height of the end-of-holiday rush.

The officials first reported the lorry driver was killed after his vehicle skidded off a wet road and plunged on to the track into the path of the express.

They later reported the man had

managed to jump clear seconds before the collision.

The driver of the train, chartered by a Dutch travel agency to bring holidaymakers home from Nice, was trapped in his cab for about an hour before firemen managed to cut him free.

He was taken to hospital with multiple bruises and a broken arm.

Railway officials said 28 passengers were injured when three carriages overturned, but 20 were released from hospital after treatment. None of the others was seriously hurt, the officials added.

On anniversary of the agreement

Rabin answers criticisms of Sinai accord

TEL AVIV, Aug. 30, (R). — Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said last night he believed Egypt was interested in implementing the interim peace agreement with Israel "despite its violations of the accord."

"These military violations must be dealt with, but should not be exaggerated for they are marginal and I believe the Egyptians wish to carry out the terms of the agreement," Mr. Rabin told Israel Television.

The Israelis have protested to the United Nations peace-keeping force against alleged Egyptian violations, including the stationing of a greater number of troops on the eastern side of the Suez Canal than allowed under the interim agreement.

Earlier, the Israeli cabinet reviewed the year-old agreement at

a six-hour meeting and agreed that on the whole it has been a positive development.

A cabinet communique said Mr. Rabin expressed regret at "continued warlike statements" by Egyptian leaders "in violation of the spirit of the interim agreement."

Reservist Major General Ariel Sharon last night renewed his attack on the agreement which, he said, had not brought Middle East peace any closer.

Gen. Sharon, who came to fame in the 1973 war, is now a leader of the rightist anti-government elements. He told Israel Television that the interim agreement only benefited Egypt.

"Israel returned the Abu Rudeis oil fields and the mountain passes under the agreement, which the Egyptians violate at will," General Sharon charged.

Ethiopia hangs commander accused of atrocities

ADDIS ABABA, 30, (R). — Thousands of people yesterday watched the public hanging in southern Ethiopia of a former military provincial administrator accused of killing 153 people, the official Ethiopian News Agency reported today.

Major Tekelle Woldie, serving under the military government, had "inhumanly" killed innocent people he had detained, the agency said.

He did so in order to discredit the government because of a personal grievance against the Ethiopian revolution, according to a government statement quoted by the agency.

He was executed publicly yesterday in Soyomoa Soro district of Sidamo Province, southern Ethiopia, the scene of his "atrocious crimes," it said.

Abusing the power of his office, Major Woldie had committed a series of inhuman and barbaric crimes which had been fully reported by eye-witnesses and confirmed by written evidence, the statement added.

Recounting the main accusation against Major Woldie, the news agency said that on October 19, 1975, he ordered a crowd to surrender arms and denounce outlaws among them.

When the people said they had no arms and did not harbour outlaws he ordered their detention.

The next day, 110 of them were shot on his orders. Twenty-eight others ran for their lives and escaped, giving eye-witness accounts of the incident, the agency said.

On October 22, the major ordered the detention and killing of five more people, and three days later the execution of 18.

At a later date, he ordered the machine-gunning of 20 legally held prisoners, the agency said.

Foreign Minister Yigal Allon told the cabinet the agreement was a good one because it served the interests of both Israel and Egypt.

He said Israel "as always was ready today to settle all outstanding problems with Syria and the other Arab countries," the communique said.

Defence Minister Shimon Peres told his colleagues the accord had reduced tension, but felt the Egyptian leaders "could do much more to lower the level of their anti-Israel propaganda, as provided by the accord."

During his television appearance, Mr. Rabin also accused the Soviet Union of thwarting Middle East peace moves by its support for "extremist" Arab circles against Israel.

In a strongly worded attack on Soviet policy, the Israeli leader said last night that Moscow was supporting military action by the Arabs, rather than any attempts at negotiation. He said the Kremlin's arms supplies to the Middle East were of an unprecedented quality and quantity.

He told a television interviewer that the Soviet Union had "adopted a policy of total support for all of the most extreme Arab demands — and the more extreme the Arab state, the greater Soviet support it receives."

The prime minister added: "The Soviet Union could play a role in the imposition of peace in the Middle East — but in order to fill this role it must change its approach, policy and positions as they are expressed today."

Mr. Rabin launched his bitter attack on the Soviet Union when the interviewer asked whether Israel was not deliberately trying to exclude the Kremlin from diplomatic efforts to achieve a settlement and thereby making "a sworn enemy" of Moscow.

The prime minister said: "to the best of my knowledge it is the Soviet Union which by its very policy determined that its sworn enemy should be Israel — it is not Israel which did this."

To appease critics Miki proposes cabinet, party executive reshuffle

TOKYO, Aug. 30, (R). — Prime Minister Takeo Miki today offered to reshuffle his cabinet and the executive of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) in an effort to end the worst crisis in the party's 21-year history.

But his offer drew a cool public response from his two main cabinet rivals, Deputy Premier Takeo Fukuda and Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, who earlier demanded the prime minister's resignation.

The two Miki opponents met the prime minister for three and a half hours today to discuss compromise proposals by the party's executive.

The compromise called for changes within the cabinet and the LDP party executive before a special meeting of the Diet is held to consider important economic legislation.

The compromise left vague Mr. Miki's political future and his two chief rivals said after today's meeting they would make no commitments until meeting their own supporters.

Although the extent of the proposed cabinet shuffle was not clear, there was speculation that

Mr. Ohira would retain the finance portfolio while Mr. Fukuda might take over as secretary-general of the party from Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Mr. Nakasone, a Miki supporter, has come under fire from within the LDP and opposition parties for his role in the Lockheed affair. Mr. Nakasone's departure would weaken Mr. Miki's hold on the party machinery.

The Liberal Democratic Party has been rocked by charges laid against former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka of receiving a Lockheed bribe while in office. Two other senior conservative politicians also have been detained on suspicion of taking bribes in connection with the Lockheed case.

Helmut rewarded for good deed

BONN, Aug. 30, (R). — When West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt discovered a suspicious-looking device in his garden, he thought it was a bomb.

The chancellor found the object while taking a stroll at the Brahmsee Lake near Hamburg.

But it earned him a reward. After reading printed instructions on it, Herr Schmidt sent the device to the government weather bureau, earning himself six marks for retrieving a high-altitude weather gauge dropped from a balloon.

OPEC ministers prepare for meet

BAGHDAD, Aug. 30, (R). — Professor Mohammed Sadli, Indonesian Mining Minister and current Chairman of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), today began oil price talks with Iraqi Petroleum Minister Tayeh Abdul Karim.

The two men, together with Nigerian Petroleum and Energy Minister Lieutenant-Colonel M. Buhari, are preparing the ground for the organisation's December price conference of oil ministers in Qatar.

Professor Sadli told reporters on his arrival here last night the talks would cover price differences for various types of crude oil.

The oil ministers last met in Bali on May 13, but failed to reach an agreement on the question of increasing oil prices.

Tal Al Zaatar name survives

Occupied Jerusalem, Aug. 30, (R). — Mukhtars (headmen) of the Balata Palestinian refugee camp in the occupied West Bank decided Sunday to rename the centre after the Tal Al Zaatar camp in Beirut, which fell after heavy fighting to rightwing forces in the Lebanese civil war.

The Israeli military authorities said they would not interfere in the decision to rename the camp, the West Bank's largest with 40,000 residents.

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